

SAVES MAILING MONEY--A WORLD POSTAL CARD.

LAST EDITION.
EXTRA.
CHEERING.

Shouts for the Plumed
Knight Last 24
Minutes.

His Name Is Presented by
Senator Wolcott, of
Colorado.

Richard Thompson Presents
the Name of President
Harrison.

Quay Withdraws All Factional
Opposition to Proceeding at
Once to a Ballot.

Mrs. Clarkson Starts the Wildest
Enthusiasm for the Ex-
Secretary of State.

Work Accomplished by the Can-
didate-Makers of the Repub-
lican Party.

The Memorable Contest at Minne-
apolis Will Probably Come to
an End This Afternoon.

THE STORY BY BULLETINS.

(SPECIAL TO THE EVENING WORLD BY DIRECT
WIRE FROM THE CONVENTION HALL.)

CONVENTION HALL, MINNEAPOLIS, June 10.—
11:16 A. M.—Several New England State dele-
gations are now in session with a view of
effecting a combination on Reed. It is said
that Massachusetts is ready to cast its vote
solid for him.

The delegates are coming into the hall
slowly; the seats in galleries are packed.
Chairman McKinley has taken his place on
the platform.

11:30 A. M.—Chairman McKinley has just
called the Convention to order.

11:35 A. M.—The Convention having come
to order, prayer is being offered by Rev. Dr.
Boyd.

11:38 A. M.—The Pennsylvania delegation
presents the name of David Martin as a mem-
ber of the National Committee. H. G. Evans,
of Minneapolis, is named as the commit-
tee-man for Minnesota.

11:40 A. M.—Chairman McKinley calls for
the action of the Convention on the substitu-
tion of the minority for the majority report
in the case of the contest in the Ninth dis-
trict of Alabama.

Mr. Quay announces on the part of those
opposed to the majority report that they will
make no further opposition to the adoption of
that report. (Prolonged cheering.)

11:44 A. M.—The motion is put on the adop-
tion of the majority report of the Committee
on Credentials, which is carried unani-
mously.

11:52 A. M.—Next in order will be the pres-
entation of names of candidates for the
Presidency. Oklahoma, while Michigan with-
draws for fifteen minutes to consult, asks for
its votes and is refused.

States called for National committeemen.
12:02 P. M.—Warner Miller, of New York,
presents a request from the Women's Repub-
lican Association.

Mrs. J. Ellen Foster was introduced and is
now speaking.
It is apparently reliably stated that Idaho
and some other far Western States will turn
to Harrison if they should drop Blaine. The
result is now said to lie between Harrison
and McKinley.

A report prevails that Ohio will swing into
line for the popular Governor.
12:10 P. M.—There is a row among the Ala-
bama delegates over National Committee-
man.

12:15 P. M.—Gen. Cogswell is making a
report for Credentials Committee.
12:20 P. M.—Senator Wolcott, of Colorado,
takes the platform.



SENATOR WOLCOTT, OF COLORADO.
12:20 A. M.—Two seats were given to dele-
gates from Alaska and Indian Territory,
each for the first time in a National Con-
vention.

12:21 P. M.—Wolcott nominates Blaine.
Tremendous cheering, band playing and en-
thusiasm in the audience follows his words.

Senator Wolcott makes a vigorous attack
on the office-holders.
His mention of reciprocity elicits cheers.

Some of Mr. Wolcott's periods are heroically
eloquent.
12:32 P. M.—Mr. Wolcott's speech nomina-
ting Blaine is able.

12:33 P. M.—Wolcott's speech is concluded
amid wild cheers.
12:36 P. M.—Ex-Secretary Richard H.
Thompson arises to nominate Harrison.

"I nominate to this convention for the
Presidency of the United States the wise
statesman, Benjamin Harrison," says Thomp-
son. Wild cheers.

12:41 P. M.—Harrison's name was cheered
two minutes, forty seconds more than was
given to Blaine.

12:41 P. M.—When Michigan is called some-
body yells "What's the matter with Alger?"
12:43 P. M.—Eustis, of Minnesota, is now
seconding the nomination of Blaine.

12:47 P. M.—A reference by Mr. Eustis to
McKinley elicits cheers.
12:50 P. M.—Eustis concludes. (Cheers.)

12:52 P. M.—Blaine's name is cheered to
the echo.
Mrs. J. S. Clarkson rises in the front
gallery, waves her parasol and shouts "Blaine!"
and the cheering becomes the greatest of the
Convention.

Mrs. Clarkson's action has set the conven-
tion adrift. It has now been cheering four
minutes and the end is not yet.

Mrs. Clarkson waves her white parasol, and
again the cheering breaks out.
12:58 P. M.—The Convention is still cheering
for Blaine and Mrs. Clarkson.

Mrs. Clarkson starts the cry "Blaine!
Blaine! James G. Blaine!" keeping time with
her parasol. The audience joins her enthusi-
astically.

12:57 P. M.—Mrs. Clarkson declines a
proffered glass of water, saying: "I am not
thirsty." They have been cheering now seven
minutes.

Mr. Clarkson sits stolidly in his seat. The
band starts up and cheers grow deafening.
Mrs. Clarkson's beauty and nerve has caught
the Convention, delegates and galleries join-
ing in demonstration.

12:58 P. M.—Wolcott raises his black um-
brella and joins the cheering, which has con-
tinued now twelve minutes.

1 P. M.—The Convention has now started in
union, yelling "Blaine! Blaine! James G.
Blaine!" The band is playing.

1:05 P. M.—Cheering for Blaine has now
lasted seventeen minutes.
1:07 P. M.—Flags are still waving, umbrel-
las are held up and the cheering still goes on
for the name of Blaine. It is a great tribute
to the Plumed Knight.

Mrs. Clarkson is presented with a floral
star, in which is a picture of Blaine. The
cheers are renewed.

1:10 P. M.—Chairman McKinley raps for
order, but the cheers are still going on. They
have continued twenty-one minutes now.

1:12 P. M.—The Convention still in disorder
with men cheering. Senator Wolcott starts
it anew.

1:14 P. M.—Mrs. Clarkson starts to dash
with floral star, but is stopped, whereat the
crowd hushes vigorously.
There were loud hisses when McKinley
rapped for order.

to fill the hall well, but the audience applauds
liberally.
1:27 P. M.—Depew names Harrison and the
President's name is cheered thirty seconds.

Depew lauds Harrison's administration.
1:33 P. M.—Mention of McKinley's name
brings out thirty seconds of cheering.

1:34 P. M.—Depew asks: "Who will be held
responsible for all these acts?" The crowd
answers "Blaine" for twenty seconds.
Chauncey doesn't like it. He says "the
noise and shouting usually precedes the
battle."

CHAUNCEY DEPEW'S SPEECH.

"MR. PRESIDENT AND GENTLEMEN OF THE
CONVENTION: It is the peculiarity of Repub-
lican National Conventions that each one
of them has a distinct and interest-
ing history. We are here to meet con-
ditions and solve problems which makes
this gathering not only no exception to
the rule, but substantially a new de-
parture. There should be strong con-
sideration and their earnest expression as to
preferences and politics, is characteristic of
the right of individual judgment, which is
the fundamental principle of Republicanism."

"There have been occasions when the re-
sult was so sure that the delegates could
freely indulge in the charming privilege of
favoritism and friendship. But the situa-
tion which now confronts us demands the ex-
ercise of dispassionate judgment and our
best thought and experience. We cannot
venture on uncertain ground, or encounter
obstacles placed in the pathway of success by
ourself."

"The Democratic party is now divided, but
the hope of the possession of power once
more will make it in the final battle more
aggressive, determined and unscrupulous
than ever. It starts for the fifteen States
secure without an effort, by processes which
are a travesty upon popular government,
and which, if continued long enough, will
paralyze institutions founded upon popular
franchise. It has to win four more States in a
fair fight. States which, in the vocabulary of
politics, are denominated doubtful."

"The Republican party must appeal to the
conscience and the judgment of the individual
voter in every State in the Union. This is
in accordance with the principles upon which
it was founded, and the objects for which it
exists. It has accepted this issue before,
and fought it out with an extraordinary con-
tinuance of success."

"The conditions of Republican victory
from 1800 to 1880 were created by Abraham
Lincoln and U. S. Grant. They were created
that the saved Republic should be run by the
people. The conditions were the emancipa-
tion of the slaves, the reconstruction of the
South, the reception of those who had fought
to destroy the Republic back into the fold
without penalties or punishments, and to an
equal share with those who had fought and
saved the nation, the solemn obligation
and inestimable privilege of American citi-
zenship. They were the embodiment into the
Constitution of the principles for which two
millions of men had fought and a half million
had died. They were the restoration of public
credit, the resumption of specie payments
and the prosperous condition of solvent busi-
ness for twenty-five years."

"Those were names with which to conjure,
and events fresh in the public mind which
were eloquent with popular enthusiasm.
"It needed little else than a recital of the
glorious story of its heroes and a statement
of the achievements of Democratic adminis-
tration. Those four years largely relegated to
the realm of history the past issues, and
brought us face to face with Democracy's per-
spectives and its practices."

"The great names which have adorned the
roll of the Republican statesmen and soldiers
are potent and popular. The great names of
the Republican party are still the best
part of the history of the century. The un-
equalled and unexampled story of Republi-
canism, in its progress and its achievements,
stands unique in the record of parties in
governments which are free."

"But we live in practical times, facing
practical issues which affect the business, the
wages, the labor and the prosperity of to-day.
The campaign will be won or lost, not upon
the bad record of James K. Polk, of Franklin
Pierce or of James Buchanan; not upon the
good record of Lincoln or Grant or Arthur
or Hayes or Garfield. It will be won or
lost upon the policy, foreign and domestic,
the industrial measures and the administra-
tion of the Administration of Benjamin
Harrison."

"The man who receives the nomination of this
Convention will run upon the judgment of
the people as to whether they have been
more prosperous and happy; whether the
country has been in a better condition at
home and stood more honorably abroad,
under these last four years of Harrison and
Republican administration, than during the
preceding four years of Cleveland and Demo-
cratic government."

"Not since Thomas Jefferson has any ad-
ministration been called upon to face and
solve so many or such difficult problems as
those which have been exacted in our con-
dition. No administration since the organiza-
tion of the Government has ever met difficul-
ties better or more to the satisfaction of the
American people. Chili has been taught that,
no matter how small the antagonist, no com-
munity can with safety insult the flag
or murder American sailors. Germany and
England have learned in shame that the
United States has become one of the powers
of the world, and no matter how mighty the
adversary, at every sacrifice American honor
shall be maintained. The Hebrides Sea ques-
tion, which was the insurmountable obstacle
in the diplomacy of Cleveland and Bayard,
has been settled upon a basis which sustains
the American position, until abridgment shall
have determined our right."

"The dollar of the country has been
placed and kept on the standard of com-
mercial nations, and a Convention has been
agreed upon with foreign governments,
by making bimetallic the policy of
all nations may successfully solve all our
financial problems."

"The tariff, tinkered with and trifled with
to fill the hall well, but the audience applauds
liberally."

1:20 P. M.—Chauncey M. Depew arises to
second the nomination of Harrison. Cheers
by Harrison men.

Depew said: "I was delighted with the
enthusiasm which has been prevailing in
this Convention for the last ten minutes."
(Laughter and cries of "Twenty minutes.")

1:23 P. M.—Depew's voice does not appear
to fill the hall well, but the audience applauds
liberally.

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President's name is cheered thirty seconds.

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tion which now confronts us demands the ex-
ercise of dispassionate judgment and our
best thought and experience. We cannot
venture on uncertain ground, or encounter
obstacles placed in the pathway of success by
ourself."

to the serious disturbance of trade and dis-
aster to business since the days of Washing-
ton, has been courageously embodied into a
code which has preserved the principle of the
protection of American industry. To it has
been added a beneficent policy, supplemented
by beneficial treaties and wise diplomacy,
which has opened to our farmers and manu-
facturers the markets of other countries."

"The navy has been built upon lines
more able and more elegant than I, who will
pledge the protection of American citizens and
American interests and the American flag all
over the world. The public debt has been
reduced; the maturing bonds have been paid
off. The public credit has been maintained.
The burdens of taxation have been lightened.
Two hundred millions of currency have been
added to the people's money without
disturbance of the exchanges. Expanded
prosperity has crowned wise laws and their
wise administration."

"The main question which divides us, is to
whom does the credit of all this belong?
Orators may stand upon this platform, more
able and more eloquent than I, who will
pledge the protection of American citizens and
American interests and the American flag all
over the world. The public debt has been
reduced; the maturing bonds have been paid
off. The public credit has been maintained.
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Indeed, the feeling of conviction was so
strong among his supporters that he had
fully demonstrated his superior strength in
the race for the presidential nomination that
it is his name had been presented there and
there to the Convention he would have re-
ceived a large majority over the entire field
on the first ballot.

It certainly proved one fact most con-
clusive, that the friends of Mr. Blaine
were in the minority, and that the claims
which have been made for him by the anti-
Harrison managers have been without
foundation, while the figures which have
been given out by the Harrison leaders are
not far from correct."

"The vote on the substitution of the minor-
ity report for that of the majority of the
Committee on Credentials is regarded as a de-
cisive test of strength of the two leading candi-
dates. The motion was rejected by a vote of 433
to 423 which gives a clear majority of 10 for
Harrison and a vote which followed, the re-
port of the majority was adopted by a vote
of 470 to 365, showing that a gain of 13 votes
had been made by the President's friends,
and that Blaine had lost 58."

It convinced Many Anti-Harrison Men.
Many of the anti-Harrison men had left
the hall after the first vote, evidently believ-
ing the question at issue had been fully decided.
An offset to this the views of the extreme
Blaine element is expressed in the state-
ment made to the correspondent of THE
EVENING WORLD by Gen. James S. Clarkson,
just as he was leaving the hall after the ses-
sion had been adjourned.

"If the proceedings to-night," he said,
"show anything at all, they indicate very
clearly that Mr. Harrison is defeated. He
can never receive the nomination on the first
ballot and in that case Mr. Blaine is as good
as elected."

His tone was positive but his appearance
and expression were far from indicating that
he was pleased with the situation. When
pressed for a further explanation of his views
said:

"I can't say anything more at present, but
you have my honest opinion and must be
satisfied with that."

Talks with other anti-Harrison delegates
showed that they were far from appreciat-
ing defeat as inevitable and the general
drift of their opinion was that the ballots
taken indicated that the strength of both can-
didates was so nearly equal that in spite of
the fact that the Harrison element had won a
victory in the preliminary engagement, it
was no reason for despairing of success. They
held their entire vote when it came to ballot-
ing for the candidates, and that the proba-
bility that the choice would fall upon some
dark horse was stronger than ever.

The intense interest in this first night
session of the Convention was shown by
the fact that the delegates were not only
Exposition hall was packed long before the
appointed hour for reassembling. Not a vac-
ant seat could be seen from the platform
in the evening when the delegates had all
arrived, and while many had taken their
seats and were calmly awaiting the sound of
Chairman McKinley's gavel calling the ses-
sion to order, the majority gathered in
groups in the aisles and were eagerly dis-
cussing the situation and its probable out-
come.

Caricatures Aroused.
It was generally felt that the Convention
was on the eve of a decisive struggle which
would disclose the relative strength of the
leaders, whose names have been in every-
body's mouth for the past week.

The claims made by each side had been so
positively asserted that curiosity to know
the exact status of the two factions had been
aroused to the highest pitch.

The absorbing topic of the afternoon had
been the caucus held by the Harrison dele-
gates immediately after the morning session,
when it had been announced that 620 had
been polled who would vote for Harrison
through thick and thin. This had brought
consternation to the Blaine ranks at
first, for the move was entirely un-
expected, but later when Messrs. Platt
and Clarkson had issued their manifestoes
proclaiming that in the meeting alternatives,
as well as the Federal office-holders of em-
ploying unjust and dishonest means of secur-
ing delegates who had been seated by the
Committee.

He was answered by a Delaware delegate,
John V. Mossey, who declared that only
the outside of the caucus had been seen.
Filley, and that the Committee had been fully
justified in unseating the so-called regular
delegates.

The fight began to get hotter when Dele-
gate Hall arose and made a fierce attack on
the Federal office-holders, one hundred thou-
sand of whom, he said, were trying to con-
vince the Convention that they were the
Republican party. He urged the Convention
to stand by the Republicans of Alabama in
their contest, and to down the office-holders
who were trying to force a candidate upon
the party from the mere selfish motives.

At this there was immediate cheering, and
the speaker was frequently interrupted by
applause.

When S. H. Bethea, an Illinois delegate on
the other side, attempted to answer these
charges the galleries hissed, and Delegate
Joseph C. Cannon, who rose to a point of
order that it was the chairman's duty to pre-
vent any such demonstration on the part of
the public, was jeered at for his trouble.

The discussion was continued by Senator
Wolcott, who made the interference of office-
holders the burden of his address to the
delegates.

Federal Office-Holders.
"I hold in my hand," he said, "a list of 130
delegates chosen to this convention who are
Federal office-holders, most of them coming
from States which give a hopelessly Demo-
cratic majority, and shall these people dictate
to you?"

The senator added that there were between
2,000 and 3,000 office-holders present who
had come to Minneapolis to influence dele-
gates in the choice of a candidate who had
given them positions under the Government,
and he demanded in the name of the mass of
the party that it should be voted down.
States should be given a little voice in the
matter."

C. A. Hart, a West Virginia delegate, who
admitted that he held a Federal office, spoke
in favor of the majority report, and C. B.
Duffield, who is the leader of the Alger move-
ment, argued that it should be voted down
on the ground that it stated no facts, if for
no other reason.

During this part of the discussion the crowd
seemed to be with the anti-Harrison speakers
and cheered every point they made.

Fowell Clayton, of Arkansas, arose to make
a point against Senator Wolcott by telling
him that he ought to be back in Washington
attending to his duties as a Senator instead
of attending a convention, if he followed his own
advice, to which Mr. Wolcott replied in a sar-
castic tone that he was elected to his office by
a Republican constituency, and was not an
appointee of the President.

Mr. Clayton answered that it was highly
offensive to him to have those sneers directed
at about office-holders. They received
enough abuse from their enemies not to be
made to suffer by their friends.

Finally Mr. Depew was recognized by the
Chairman and raised a laugh by an allusion
to some of the peculiarities of the statements
made by Senator Wolcott. He then said that
as the Committee had been sitting for two
days and had carefully considered the matters
under discussion, he thought the Convention
would do well to trust to the judgment of the
majority and accept its report.

"We might debate this question for two
weeks," he said, "and never get any nearer
the end of the discussion, and I, for one, am
convinced that the Committee should be sup-
ported."

After they had made their public an-
nouncement in the afternoon of their ability
to carry things in the Convention, and
though neither side had disclosed its pro-
grams beforehand, the Harrison managers
were generally expected to take the lead,
and they did so at the first opportunity.

The Convention hall was lighted by scores
of electric lights suspended from the
loft doors and the ceiling of the galleries and
at intervals along the front of the galleries.

About a dozen gas jets added their feeble
lighting. Later on they were a god-send,
for twice during the night the electric lights
went suddenly out, and had it not been for the
gaslights the auditorium would have been in
total darkness, and in such a nervous and
tightly packed throng there is no telling
what panic or accident might occur.

Outside the hall while the crowds were
flowing in, the bands, which escorted the va-
rious clubs from the city, were having a nu-
merous contest, while several of the enthusias-
tic contingents of shouters were letting off
Roman candles and rockets and burning red
fire, which lighted up the gray walls of the
Exposition Hall with a brilliant illumination.

Within, the band from Chicago stationed in
the gallery covered with festoons of flags and
oil-gilt drapery, was giving a preliminary
concert at which popular songs and operatic
arias were given in the style. When they struck
up "Dixie," a lot of Southern delegates joined
in the chorus, and made the hall ring.

Whiling Away Time With Song.
This started the whole audience singing
and they enjoyed themselves in this manner
until the Convention was called to order at
about 10 o'clock by the Chairman.

The Harrison forces at once came to the
front and Dr. Depew set the ball rolling by
taking the privilege of calling for a speech
from Col. Thompson, of Indiana, the Presi-
dent's State, whom he introduced as a man
who had attended every Republican conven-
tion that had ever been held and had
cast his first vote sixty years ago. He was
celebrating his eighty-third birthday this
day, Mr. Depew said.

The privilege was accorded and the vener-
able, white-haired Col. Thompson was es-
corted to the stage, where he made a short
speech full of Republican enthusiasm, and told
his fellow-delegates that he felt as young as
the youngest of them despite his years. He
made no allusion to the candidates, but his
patriotic sentiments were received with great
applause. The fight that every one was
looking forward to was brought on when
Chairman McKinley called for the report of
the Committee on Credentials, and Gen. Cog-
swell, of Massachusetts, its chairman, came
forward in response.

Gen. Cogswell is a person of large birth and
high-pitched voice, which he used with such
effect as to split it occasionally into a cracked
whisper, whereat the audience indulged fre-
quently in great mirth.

He announced that he understood there was
a minority report to be presented,
which proved to be the bone of con-
tention. Afterwards, but he represented the
majority of the committee and declared that
it had disposed of the contest in a fair, honest
and just manner and with as much dispatch
as possible, but it had been impossible to pre-
pare a written report for lack of time.

He stated that there had been twenty-four
different contests, and then enumerated the
States in the various States, which included
Alabama, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Ken-
tucky, South Carolina, North Carolina, Mary-
land, Oklahoma and Utah.

Then followed the reading of the minority
report, in which a protest was made against
the seating of the four contesting dele-
gates in Alabama, and the two contesting
delegates in the Ninth District of the same
State.

These delegates were all Harrison men and
had been allowed to slip in unawares by the
Committee, which was anti-Harrison in its
composition, and the minority report came
from the latter faction.

Acrimony and Hard Feeling.
It proved to be the point on which the en-
tire interest of the evening was concentrated.
And before the questions which arose over it
was settled the Convention had the oppor-
tunity to witness the most bitter and acrimonious
and the discussion, which was stirred up
was full of acrimony and hard feeling.

The minority report went into considerable
detail giving the circumstances of the elec-
tion of the delegation at large headed by
Benjamin M. Long, in Alabama, which it was
claimed had been regular, but which had
been thrown out in favor of the one headed
by Stephen W. Noble, by the majority vote of
the Committee.

As soon as the motion had been made to
substitute this report for that of the majority
Chauncey I. Filley rose up from the Missouri
delegation and began a bitter tirade against
the office-holding delegates headed by Har-
rison Administration, who, he said, were trying to
disorganize the party.

He went into the details of the contest, and
made many sarcastic references to Collector
of Internal Revenue Mosely, of Montgomery,
Ala., in whose office the State Committee
which called the Convention held its meeting,
and accused the Federal office-holders of em-
ploying unjust and dishonest means of secur-
ing delegates who had been seated by the
Committee.

He was answered by a Delaware delegate,
John V. Mossey, who declared that only
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2,000 and 3,000 office-holders present who
had come to Minneapolis to influence dele-
gates in the choice of a candidate who had
given them positions under the Government,
and he demanded in the name of the mass of
the party that it should be voted down.
States should be given a little voice in the
matter."

C. A. Hart, a West Virginia delegate, who
admitted that he held a Federal office, spoke
in favor of the majority report, and C. B.
Duffield, who is the leader of the Alger move-
ment, argued that it should be voted down
on the ground that it stated no facts, if for
no other reason.

During this part of the discussion the crowd
seemed to be with the anti-Harrison speakers
and cheered every point they made.

Fowell Clayton, of Arkansas, arose to make
a point against Senator Wolcott by telling
him that he ought to be back in Washington
attending to his duties as a Senator instead
of attending a convention, if he followed his own
advice, to which Mr. Wolcott replied in a sar-